

## THERE WILL BE MORE TALK THAN WORK.

Mighty Little Expected of the Next Session of Congress.

## NOTHING LOOKED FOR BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

APPROPRIATION BILLS WILL CONSUME TIME.

It is believed the Free Raw Materials Bills Passed by the House Just Before Adjournment Will Provoke Too Much Opposition to Admit of Their Becoming Law—Financial Question May Come Up.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The approaching session of Congress, which convenes on the 5th of December, is not expected by those familiar with congressional methods to be one of great activity or productive of much legislation. The fact that it will continue for only three months; that it will be the last session of the Congress and that it so closely follows a general election are all considered as indications that but comparatively little work will be attempted and still less accomplished.

The greater part of the session, in all probability, will be confined to an exchange of chaffing over the results of the election and the session will become memorable more on account of the work it will do than for the work it will do. It is probable that next to nothing will be done before the Christmas holidays, and predictions are freely made that it will be difficult to obtain a quorum previous to Christmas. After the holidays there will be but two months left for work and speaking. It will be of course, necessary to pass the usual appropriation bills. These bills touch a variety of interests, and while on this occasion they will be disposed of with comparative ease, they can always be so manipulated as to kill much time when there is any considerable element which desires to oppose them.

**Free Raw Materials.**  
When the last session adjourned, the measures attracting most attention were the supplemental tariff or free raw materials bills. They had passed the House and had been favorably reported with amendments by the Senate committee on finance. The Senate, which majority of the Democrats appeared friendly to those bills, there was a considerable element in that party opposed to their consideration as were, practically, the Republican senators. This sentiment was able to prevent the Senate taking up the bills previous to adjournment. It remains to be seen whether the friends of the bills will persist in this policy at the forthcoming session and whether, if they do manifest the disposition, they will succeed in the face of the opposition of a few Democratic senators and the almost solid Republican side of the Senate, who do not desire at this time, further legislation in the direction of tariff reduction. Representatives of the latter class do not hesitate to declare that whatever the policy of the Democratic majority, they will be against it. The serious consideration of these bills because of the short session. They also claim that if they should be reached there would be a majority against them.

**Free Sugar.**  
It should be stated, however, that there is a division of opinion among the opponents of the free sugar bill, and that some Republicans and some Democrats have expressed a willingness to allow this bill to become a law, but the best indications are that the bill will be determined by that of the others. It is predicted that there will be a renewal of the agitation of the financial questions of the country, and that the free coinage of silver and for another bond issue. The starting of the bond question has been upon the administration, and there appears now no reason for the suggestion that it will be revived except in the imaginations of those who would oppose the measure if it should be brought in. There is little doubt that the silver question will be raised in some form, but the liabilities are that there will be no serious united effort on the part of any considerable element to push silver to the front. The more general opinion is that silver will be reserved for the long session of Congress so as to make it an issue in the presidential campaign in 1896.

## ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

There Are Strong Indications That the Announcement Will Soon Be Made—Secretary Carlisle's Ideas.

Washington, Nov. 10.—There are strong indications that another issue of bonds will be made during the coming week. For some time past, the conviction has been growing upon the president that an issue of another \$20,000,000 would soon be necessary, and on his return from Buzzard's Bay he expressed to the members of his cabinet his belief that the issue could not be long delayed, and that the sooner it was made the better. He saw the treasury receipts constantly growing less with no immediate prospect of any favorable change. Already the gold reserve has reached a point of \$10,000,000 below the lowest point reached previously to the last issue, with the probability strongly in favor of still further and larger withdrawals for some time as the usual spring outflow sets in. For the last several years the spring withdrawal for export has averaged from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 and even more, and it was not a good business judgment to the opinion of the president to wait until the gold reserve was in fact wiped out before measures should be taken to replenish it.

Secretary Carlisle, it is understood, took a more hopeful view of the situation. He argued that the receipts from internal revenue and customs duties would necessarily soon show a marked increase. The supply of whiskey which was withdrawn from bond just previous to the passage of the new tariff act, to avoid the payment of the additional 20 cents per gallon, would very soon be exhausted, and the amount of trade would result in largely increased revenue from this source, and what was true of the internal revenue was equally true of the customs. Just before the tariff act went into operation the withdrawal from bond of goods of every character was abnormally large. This supply had now been nearly exhausted, and it was the confident expectation of the secretary that the present revival of trade would soon remove any reason for more issue of bonds. Up to this time there had been no signs of any important withdrawal of gold for export, and he was of opinion that the emergency might be passed successfully without further taxing the public debt. He argued, too, that his experience in placing the last issue taught him that the issue of another \$20,000,000 might fall far short of recouping the gold reserve by that amount. This evasion of the spirit of the law authorizing the issue of the bonds was several times detected during the last session of the House, and he feared it might be practiced again.

The president, however, thought that all things considered, he had preferred not to wait until Congress reassembled in December, when measures might be taken to obstruct the issue. In his opinion, the situation demanded the issue and there should be no unnecessary delay in the matter.

At the request of the president, Secretary Carlisle joined him at Woodley this afternoon and at a late hour had not returned to the city.

Persons in a position to know believe that the issue will be officially announced before the close of the coming week.

## HAVE COME TO TERMS.

Union Pacific Will Manage Denver Shops Doing Gulf Road Work.

Denver, Nov. 10.—The Union Pacific receivers have completed arrangements with the Gulf line, whereby the Union Pacific will manage the Denver shops doing Gulf road work.

The receivers today went over the "boy" in charge of Passenger Agent Semple, of the Gulf road.

Mr. Boussavant, of Holland, representing the largest holdings of the

Union Pacific securities, arrived here today and will go west over the system on a tour of inspection.

## Between Portland and Wallula.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 10.—A special from Portland, Or., to the Pioneer Press says the Northern Pacific has concluded to reopen the Columbia river route between Portland and Wallula Junction.

## Running a Bluff.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional campaign committee, today received the following letter from D. E. Ferris, secretary of the Republican state committee, of Louisiana:

"As you wired me in regard to the election, I desire to say that we have taken such steps as are necessary and are actively engaged in taking depositions before notaries of public on all cases of intimidation, fraud and violence which occurred on election day, and are prepared to present an impregnable case in the Fifty-fourth Congress as to the seating of our congressmen."

"Never in the history of the worst days of fraud in Louisiana have they gone so far. The Democrats are admitting only that they overbid the thing and also openly admit that Meyer, Buck and Price will not be seated, but that our congressmen will be."

## Catron Elected.

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 10.—At Democratic headquarters today the election of Catron (Rep.), as delegate in Congress, was conceded. His majority will be about 2,000. The territorial legislature is still in doubt, both parties claiming it, but conservative estimates agree that the lower house will be Republican by a majority of two, and the Democrats will have two majority in the council. The Populists carried one county, San Juan, but elsewhere throughout the territory their vote was extremely light.

## DUELING IN THE ARMY.

Meetings on the Field of Honor of Which the Public Never Hear.

[Washington Star.]

"Good United States people roll their eyes in holy horror when they read about the free and easy manner in which dueling is practiced abroad," said William A. Murchison, of Sioux City, at the Arlington. "Just now they are in a tremor of indignation over the ukase of the Emperor of Russia, which was addressed to his army and navy officers, and informed them that they must recognize the necessity of fighting duels under certain circumstances. If these pious people were aware of how much real dueling occurs in the regular army which protects the dignity of the American flag they would begin to hold mass meetings."

"What our army is not as large as those of other countries, its young officers are as quick and ready to resent an insult in the manner recognized by the code as any continental warrior of centuries in existence. And they do it, too. Affairs like the Maney-Hedberg tragedy are, of course, uncommon, but any man well informed in the personnel of the army and the life at the various posts knows that there are many occasions when differences arise between officers which are not settled until the approved number of paces are measured off and the two principals in the difficulty take a shot or two at each other. There is never any fatal result, but there are many army officers in the service now who bear scars or wounds that were never inflicted in regular battle. Hospital reports of western army posts sometimes make an old-timer smile, when they read how lieutenant this has a sprained leg, or captain that had hurt his arm by a fall."

## AFTER FORTY-THREE YEARS.

Body of a Child Buried in 1851 Found to Be Unchanged in 1894.

The body of a child buried forty-three years ago was unearthed by mistake in the Springfield cemetery recently, and to the astonishment of all, the features were found well preserved. The child was buried in a metallic casket, and although the glass was not removed to make a close examination, the body seemed to be intact and only slightly discolored. The coffin was reached because a footstone stood over the center of the grave instead of its proper place. The superintendent had to force excavating for a new monument, and as they had no idea of finding a coffin, supposed when the spade struck the metal that it was a rock. The hinges of the coffin cover had rusted so it fell off, revealing the form of the child under the glass. The child, according to the inscription on the headstone, had died August 24, 1851, at the age of 3 years, 8 months and 11 days, and had thus been buried more than forty-three years. The face nevertheless appeared full and plump and only slightly discolored, and the eyes were still firm. The hair was undisturbed, and the appearance of the child so little altered that he could have easily been recognized by his parents. What renders the case more remarkable is that it could not have been preserved by an embalmer at that time, as embalming was only imperfectly practiced fifty years ago—Springfield Republican.

## GLADSTONE'S FINE DISCREETNESS.

[From the Spectator.]

Read the account of the conversation held with him by that star and as a tractive person, John Macgregor (the hero of the "Red Rover"), given in his life just published by Hodder & Stoughton. Mr. Macgregor records in his diary that he had been so intensely interested in the conversation with Gladstone on following subjects, among others: "The crossing of the Channel, the Field of France, the Jews, the Palestine Fund, return of the Jews, Canada, bridges and streets, arching whole Thames, ventilation of London, the future of Gladstone's letter to author and his reply in clerk's hand to keep up speculation as to his being a young man, or a man of letters, or a man of the world, 'unscrupulously' marginal note." The comment on this delightful letter is too good to be omitted. "Took leave of Mr. Gladstone with the tale of the Countess's intellect, and of his deep reverence for God and the Bible and firm hold of Christ." Our readers will note that these were not the sole topics, but only the subjects of conversation, and that by Mr. Gladstone. Now, according to the principle which so many people profess to regard as the true one, Mr. Gladstone's opinion would have been only worth having on one subject, on politics and theology, and possibly philanthropy, as a mixture of the two. He would not have been asked on the stone age, copper ore, Canada, street bridges, and the converting of the Thames into a great sewer.

## WOMEN AND GHOSTS.

[From the Boston Globe.]

The society of Psychical Researchers in London has been sending out circular blanks to 17,000 persons, containing the question: "Have you ever seen a ghost?" Out of the 17,000 persons interrogated 15,816 answered in the negative, and the rest in the affirmative. The most curious fact about the returns is that of those who had seen ghosts 1,029 were women, but 65 were men.

It must not be forgotten in deducing the morals of such figures that the kind of ghosts who prow around nights are less apt to trouble men, lest they get clubbed, shot or arrested. In the majority of these shadowy beings feel safer to fall under the eyes of a woman. These women may be more curious than men, they are not as a rule more superstitious. Had they the physical strength and resources of defense possessed by men, the world's "ghost" population would rapidly diminish.

Early adversity is often a blessing—Sharp.

## UNEASINESS AMONG GERMAN POLITICIANS.

Stability of the Home Policy Is Very Seriously Questioned.

## ARBITRARY ACTION OF THE EMPEROR.

GERMAN PEOPLE ASKED TO MAKE A FIRM STAND.

Papers Have Become So Outspoken That They Are Trending Upon Dangerous Ground—Everybody Now Agrees That Ministerial Changes Are Inevitable—The Recent Election Is Viewed in Germany as Defeat Due to Broken Party Pledges.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.]—Now that the dazzling effect made by Emperor William's "lightning change" solution of the ministerial crisis is clearing away, and the people are taking a clearer view of the situation in all its bearings, the distinct feeling is becoming manifest—one of uneasiness among politicians generally respecting the stability of German home policy, which is now in little doubt, but is considerably modified by the advent of Prince Hohenlohe, the new chancellor; and the other feeling of anxiety openly expressed by the mouthpieces of the liberal party at the autocratic attitude which the emperor assumed in settling the difficulty. His action was certainly not more arbitrary than upon the occasion of the downfall of Prince Bismarck from power, but the German people hardly expected to witness a repetition of that incident within so comparatively short a period. The liberal organs are even more outspoken. The Boersen Courier reminds its readers that two chancellors, Otto von Bismarck and Prince Hohenlohe, four imperial secretaries of state, and five ministerial presidents have been used up in a little more than six years.

**Confidence Weakened.**  
The Grenzboten says: "Clearly, confidence in the stability of the vital principles of the government has been weakened by recent events." The newspaper quoted then calls upon the German nation to make a firm stand in defense of its constitutional rights.

The most striking utterance, however, comes in the Zukunft, which, in an article printed today on the emperor's autocratic tendency, makes rather daring comparisons between Emperor William and Charles I. of England, who was forever demanding explicit and unreasoning confidence of his subjects, with what result to himself can readily be recalled.

The Zukunft remarks: "Matters have come to such a pass in the German empire that the most weighty decisions depend upon accidents, and on the company the emperor chooses to keep, and on the manner his entourage represents things to him. The citizens themselves, who preserve and protect this German empire and maintain the army and the court, are expected to rest content, hold their tongues and be always assured that the well qualified authorities are taking care of their welfare. This is asking too much."

## On Dangerous Ground.

Such outspoken remarks are rarely ventured in the German public press, and the Zukunft is treading upon such dangerous ground that it is likely soon to find itself in trouble with the authorities. Its utterance nevertheless, truly voices the feeling of misgiving among a large and liberal-minded section of the German public, however, and is more easily discerned in the stateside of Prussia. Indeed, the emperor has been forced into a realization of the danger of the present situation by remonstrances addressed to him from Bavaria, Baden and Wurttemberg regarding Caprivi's dismissal and the general instability of the government.

## Changes Imminent.

Prince Hohenlohe had an audience with the emperor of Bavaria at Munich on Thursday last, but the result of this interview is not known up to the present moment. The feeling of apprehension respecting the stability of the home policy of Germany is amply justified by the ministerial changes which everybody now agrees to be imminent. Prince Hohenlohe, as stated in previous dispatches to the Associated Press, is determined that every member of the cabinet shall be in entire harmony with his views. Besides the important changes already known, it is announced today that Dr. Karl von Bechtcher, imperial secretary of state for the interior, and vice-president of the Prussian council of ministers, has tendered his resignation, but up to the time this dispatch is filed the resignation had not been accepted by the emperor. The halfhearted denial of this statement only tends to confirm it, and an official announcement to the effect that Dr. von Bechtcher has resigned is expected within the few days.

## He Is Independent.

The independence of the new chancellor is a matter of common knowledge, and he has more than once shown a disposition to assert his authority to the utmost. His determination to have his own way, however, is just what is regarded as the element of insecurity in the situation. The prince will brook no rebuff, and unless the emperor fully acquiesces in his views as to the composition of the two cabinets and in regard to important questions of policy, there will be another ministerial crisis right upon the heels of the last. Fears of the latter eventually will be ever present in the public mind, for it is regarded as doubtful whether two such strong wills can work in harmony for any length of time.

The postponement of the opening of the Reichstag from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 is due to Prince Hohenlohe's intention to supplement the objectionable members of the imperial and Prussian cabinets before commencing legislative work. The agrarians will cause Prince Hohenlohe a great deal of vexation.

The National Farmers' Association of Agriculturalists has formed an organization to regulate trade in cereals, which is merely a cloak for agitation in favor of the exclusion of foreign grain.

Committees have already been appointed to operate in the diet and the Reichstag, and the success of their efforts means the restriction of American imports.

Emperor William, during the week, joined a hunting party at the shooting lodge of Grunewald, on the lake and in the forest of the German capital.

His majesty dined twice with Prince Hohenlohe, and gave audiences to Count Botho zu Eulenburg and ambassador to Vienna.

the United States is generally commented upon in Germany. The Vosische Zeitung and the National Zeitung attribute the Democratic defeat to the "wobbling and unstable" policy of Congress and to broken party pledges. The opinion is generally expressed that the defeat does not mean a change in American tariffs.

## HIS ONE LITTLE JOKE.

The Late Professor Cooke Used It Once a Year With Great Good Humor.

[From The New York Tribune.]

The late Professor Josiah P. Cooke, the well-known head of the chemistry department at Harvard, had his one little joke which he perpetrated on the freshmen class every year with great good humor. Professor Cooke's lectures in chemistry were about the only course which the whole freshman class were required to attend in a body. At the first lecture each year, when the freshmen were gathered before him in the big amphitheater in Boylston Hall, Prof. Cooke would bring out a bottle of concentrated sulphuric acid, looking white liquid. At a recent stage in the lecture, after he had touched a small quantity of the acid on the qualities of certain chemicals, the old gentleman would pick up the phial and hold it up to the light, saying, "Gentlemen," he would say, "in a voice full of tremor and quivering lips, this bottle contains a terrible explosive. If it should drop from my hands to the floor," and here his fingers would tremble alarmingly—"you would be all blown to atoms."

## THE DUDLEY DIAMOND.

How the Glittering Gem Was Found in a Kaffir Village.

[From Good Words.]

For many years the rumor of a magnificent diamond, said to be in the possession of a tribe dwelling in a far-away region vaguely indicated by expression "up country," tickled the ears of adventurers. Many had gone in search of it, but none had been able to measure the distance of obtaining it. That this time, however (1889), a Dutch farmer named Van Nelsieck set out upon the track of the diamond. He wandered from tribe to tribe and from village to village—one day hopeful of success and the next disappointed. At length he was directed to a medicine man or witch doctor, residing in a certain Kaffir village, and, sure enough, after a good deal of palaver and plentiful libations of jowala, discovered him to be possessed of a pure white stone of extraordinary size and lustre, which he had little doubt was the diamond referred to. The witch-doctor, however, was extremely unwilling to part with it. A high price was offered, then a higher still, but he remained immovable. The Dutchman now became excited, and offered him his whole span of oxen. To this had of necessity to be added the weapon which he had fitted out for his journey together with his apprentices. And at last, stripped of all his belongings save his gun and ammunition, he departed with the gem safely concealed somewhere about his person.

## BARBERS IN BRITAIN.

Frank Ruff's Description of Dublin and London Shaving Shops.

[From the National Barber.]

In Dublin the first-class shops are managed in the same way as the leading shops of London, and most of the first-class journeymen barbers here hail from London and they are paid what are called London wages, which is thirty shillings a week, but a barber in order to get those wages must also be a hair-dresser. The cheaper shops only pay their journeymen from thirteen to twenty shillings a week. The first-class shops charge six pence, that is twelve cents, for shaving and the same price for hair cutting and shampooing. The cheaper shops charge only two pence, or four cents, for shaving, hair cutting or shampooing. Some shops in Cork only charge one penny for each. The first-class shops here turn out a customer just as well as the barbers in America. If not a little better, but I would not let the cheaper barbers shave my dog. Some of the finest shops in Dublin have our old-fashioned chairs and some have just an upholstered chair with a headpiece attached. The cheap shops most of them just use a wooden chair and the barber wears a dirty apron, but in the finer shops they wear white coats and clean white aprons. London has a great many shops, but there are only a few really good shops. Most of the barber shops here are called toilet clubs and they are all located on the second floor. They get three pence for shaving. The journeymen barbers get about thirty shillings a week, a few more, but they depend largely on their customers for tips. The best shave I have had in London was at a barber shop called the "Lion" by a lady. She employs five other ladies and charges three pence for shaving and a little extra for dressing the hair. There are only about half a dozen shops in London which have modern chairs.

## THE PRINCESS DOLGOROUKI.

She Was the Morganatic Wife of the Present Czar of Russia.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

Princess Yurievskii, better known as Princess Dolgorouki, to whom Czar Alexander III. telegraphed news of his condition not long before his death, has not lived in Russia since the death of Alexander II., to whom she was morganatically married. It is supposed that by some written request from after the emperor's death a position was assured the princess in the Russian house, but whether in fact she was advanced in too arrogant a manner or the presence of her son threatened political complications, her departure with her family was insisted upon. Her return was a little later rendered impossible by a book which she had published concerning the deceased Czar, in one passage of which she seemed to put forward her son George as an eventual pretender to the throne. Her children consider themselves the legitimate children of Alexander II., they are certainly under the ukase of the late emperor. The oldest, Prince George, is a handsome young man of 22 years, and holds a commission in the Russian navy. He has two sisters, Olga and Catherine, aged 20 and 16, respectively. A third daughter died in the lifetime of the late Emperor Alexander.

The relations between the princess and her children and Alexander III. were by no means as bad as they were sometimes represented. He addressed her as "thou" and "Mary" and she called him "sasha" (the pet name for Alexander). Even her son addressed his half-brother, the Czar, as "thou" and "Sasha," and the Czar called him "Gorge" (the pet name for George). The princess is wealthy, her income having been estimated at \$200,000 a year. The name of Yurievskii, with the rank and title of Serene Highness, was bestowed upon her by an imperial decree which acknowledged the legality of the marriage. It was celebrated six weeks after the death of the emperor and more than twelve years after the Czar fell in love with Princess Michailovitch, Dolgorouki's beautiful daughter. During the war with Turkey the princess followed the Czar to the bank of the Danube under an assumed name.

Princess Yurievskii is now 48 years old, and is still handsome. She has marked literary tastes, and at one time was devoted to music and painting though for some years past she has not played a note nor touched a brush.

Cheerfulness is as natural to the heart of a man in strong health as color to his cheek; and whenever there is habitual gloom, there must be either bad air, unwholesome food, improperly severe labor or erring habits of life.—Ruskin.

## American Elections.

The result of the recent elections in



A Theatrical Billboard of the Future.

—Texas Sittings



A Chariot Race on the Congo.



FOX HUNTING IN AMERICA.

—Truth